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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/668,212	09/22/2000	Patrick Callaghan	EN999068	9821

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EXAMINER	
PAULA, CESAR B	

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2178	

DATE MAILED: 07/08/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	09/668,212	CALLAGHAN ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	CESAR B. PAULA	2178	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *01 April 2005*.

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1 and 3-21* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1, and 3-21* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: _____.

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DETAILED ACTION

1. This action is responsive to the amendment filed on 5/4/2005.

This action is made Final.

2. In the amendment, claims 1, 3-21 are pending in the case. Claims 1, and 18 are independent claims.

3. The rejections of claims 1, 3-4, and 6-21 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Uppaluru (Pat. # 6,400,806 B1, 6/4/2002, filed on 4/5/1999) have been withdrawn as necessitated by the amendment.

4. The rejection of claim 5 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Uppaluru, in view of Goldhor (Pat. # 5,101,375, 3/31/1992) has have been withdrawn as necessitated by the amendment.

Drawings

5. The drawings filed on 9/22/2000 have been approved by the Examiner.

Claim Objections

6. The objection to claim 21 has been withdrawn as necessitated by an appropriate amendment.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

7. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

8. Claims 1, 3-4, and 6-21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Uppaluru (Pat. # 6,400,806 B1, 6/4/2002, filed on 4/5/1999), in view of Lemay et al, hereinafter Lemay, "Laura Lemay's Web Workshop JavaScript", Sams.net, 1996, pp.116-118, 130-139.

Regarding independent claim 1, Uppaluru discloses the use of a conventional browser, which is modified with appropriate voice information extensions using HVML (Hyper Voice Markup Language) for displaying and playing web pages, such as web forms—*navigating forms*. The user can navigate or interact with the voice web pages using the mouse, and microphone—*verbal, and tactile interaction--*. Using tags, a user can also supply input, such as spoken alphabet, and digit, keyword, proper names, and free-form voice information input into HVML forms, for the purpose of filling in these forms-- *navigating form fields (having variable content and form fields)*, and submitting to an agent for processing—*mutimodal browser for submission to an application--* (col.6, lines 53-57, col.8, line 2-col.9, line 6, col.10, line 34-col.11, line 14).

Moreover, Uppaluru discloses a user's web browser for accessing, and navigating forms requested, and supplied from a server over the Internet (col.8, line 2-col.9, line 6).

Moreover, Uppaluru discloses prompting for the input of information into a web page, such as a calendar form using the conventional browser. The input originates from a mouse, microphone, etc.—*verbal or tactile* (col.8, line 2-col.9, line 6, col.12, lines 20-67).

Further, Uppaluru discloses prompting for the input of information into a web page, such as database entry, query forms, a calendar form (day, month, year information), business white pages form (company name, city, state code information), using the conventional browser, and input from mouse, microphone, etc.—*verbal or tactile* (col.8, line 2-col.9, line 6, col.10, lines 34-67, col.12, lines 6-67). Uppaluru fails to explicitly teach the *moving to another form field requiring user provided input either after a current form field has been filled in by the user or the user selects by verbal or tactile interaction another form field.* However, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have moved from one field to another, because Uppaluru teaches above the filling in of forms by providing requested user input, which provides the benefit of supplying information necessary to quickly, and smoothly retrieve web pages from the web server using voice and/or visual input.

Further, Uppaluru teaches the inputting of a company's partial information, such as company name, city, state code information, into the voice web query forms, and retrieving information from a database over the Internet, such as company's complete information using response pages, which are presented as a result of the partial submission of information (col. 10, lines 34-col.11, line 14, col.12, lines 11-67). In other words, once the form is filled in it is submitted to the server and the complete information is retrieved and sent within a presentation page. Uppaluru fails to explicitly teach the *using a command to submit the form after the user has supplied input for all required fields.* However, Lemay teaches a submit button for

submitting a form (pages 116-117, fig.6.3)-- *using a command to submit the form.* It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine Uppaluru, and Lemay, because Uppaluru teaches above the filling in of forms by providing requested user input, which provides the benefit of supplying information necessary to quickly, and smoothly retrieve web pages from the web server using the submit button, and voice and/or visual input.

Furthermore, Uppaluru fails to explicitly teach the *wherein said multi-modal browser continues to prompt the user until the form is completed.* However, Lemay teaches an error function for displaying an error message(s) whenever a criteria for filling out a form field is not met, and focusing on the form field so that the proper information is input into the form fields (pages 134-137, fig.6.6). In other words, an error for the field continues to be presented until the appropriate criteria is met-- *browser continues to prompt the user until the form is completed.* It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine Uppaluru, and Lemay, because Lemay teaches enabling the user to receive immediate feedback without waiting on the server (page 132, parag. 1-3), which provides the benefit of to quickly informing the user, and saving time needed to fill out the voice form.

Regarding claim 3, which depends on claim 1, Uppaluru discloses a voice form prompting—*reading aloud*-- for the input of information—*heading*-- into a web page form, such as a calendar form using the conventional browser, and inputs from mouse, microphone, etc. The voice form is submitted once required information has been input—*audibly completing* (col. 10, lines 34-col.11, line 14, col.8, line 2-col.9, line 40, col.12, lines 20-67).

Regarding claim 4, which depends on claim 3, Uppaluru discloses the entering of a "REVIEW" —*command*-- selection for reviewing form values within a voice form (col.25, lines 61-67).

Regarding claim 6, which depends on claim 1, Uppaluru discloses the web browser responds to user's voice command by matching them with personalized vocabulary—*the browser responds to one or more verbal commands* (col.8, line 2-col.9, line 6, col.10, lines 34-67, col.12, lines 6-67, col.18, lines 29-50).

Regarding claim 7, which depends on claim 6, Uppaluru discloses the entering of a "SKIP"—*command*-- selection for skipping a form value within a voice form (col.25, lines 61-67, col.8, lines 63-67).

Moreover, Uppaluru discloses the entering of a "REVIEW" —*command*-- selection for reviewing form values within a voice form (col.25, lines 61-67). Uppaluru fails to explicitly teach *a command that directs the browser to review the form to ensure that all fields contain information*. However, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have reviewed the form to ensure information was present in all fields, because Uppaluru teaches above the reviewing of all the values in a voice form, which provides the benefit of supplying appropriate information in the forms so as to retrieve information using the form without incurring an error, which would also save time needed in refilling the wrong values in the form.

Moreover, Uppaluru discloses the entering of a "submit" —*command*-- selection for submitting the form to a server (col.25, lines 50-67.).

Further, Uppaluru discloses the entering of a "reset" —*command*-- selection for reverting to the original default values of the form—*canceling information currently within a field* (col.25, lines 46-67).

Furthermore, Uppaluru discloses the entering of a "reload" —*command*-- selection for reloading a form (col.25, lines 46-67). Uppaluru fails to explicitly teach *a command that directs the browser to clear the from and reprocess it.* However, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to reprocess the reloaded form, because Uppaluru teaches above the submitting of information to a server, which provides the benefit of supplying a form in accordance to a user's input, so as to provide the correct information to the server.

Regarding claim 8, which depends on claim 1, Uppaluru discloses a voice form for guiding a user step by step—*default mode in which order in which they are presented on the form*-- on supplying needed information (col.21, lines 7-67, col.23, lines 50-60).

Regarding claim 9, which depends on claim 1, Uppaluru discloses a "PAUSE TIMEOUT" tag which allows the browser to pause until the user inputs or a set time period elapses (col.24, lines 56-67). Uppaluru fails to explicitly teach *prompting the user for input by the browser after a specified time period if the user has not responded to an earlier prompt.* However, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the

invention to prompt the user again for input, because Uppaluru teaches above termination of input standby if the time expires, so when an input is mandatory for the field, this combination would provide the benefit of obtaining the mandatory input, and avoiding error triggered by not having all the necessary input.

Regarding claim 10, which depends on claim 1, Uppaluru discloses a web browser voice output—*audio queue*-- for prompting and playing voice strings in the order they are found in a web page (one right after the other) —*prompting and moving through web page*--, and using commands for terminating or exiting the processing of the tag (col.8, line 2-col.9, line 6, col.10, lines 34-67, col.12, lines 20-67, col.23, lines 39-67, col.24, lines 53-67).

Regarding claim 11, which depends on claim 10, Uppaluru discloses a web browser voice output —*audio queue*-- for prompting, and playing voice strings—*text to be spoken*-- in the order they are found in a web page (one right after the other) (col.8, line 2-col.9, line 6, col.10, lines 34-67, col.12, lines 20-67, col.23, lines 39-67).

Regarding claim 12, which depends on claim 10, Uppaluru discloses a web browser voice output —*audio queue*-- for prompting, and playing voice strings in the order they are found in a web page (one right after the other). The "welcome" tag indicates entry to the form, and the "<VoiceString>" indicates an exit of the form (col.8, line 2-col.9, line 6, col.10, lines 34-67, col.12, lines 20-67, col 23, lines 39-67).

Regarding claim 13, which depends on claim 10, Uppaluru discloses a web browser voice output —*audio queue*-- for playing voice strings in the order they are found in a web page (one right after the other). The "TERMINATE" attribute indicates exit from a form field or element (col.10, lines 34-67, col.23, lines 39-67).

Regarding claim 14, which depends on claim 10, Uppaluru discloses a web browser voice output —*audio queue*-- for prompting, and playing voice strings in the order they are found in a web page (one right after the other). The "PAUSE TIMEOUT" attribute for pausing indefinitely (if a value is 0) for a user until an input is made—*interruptible pause to the audio* (col.10, lines 34-67, col.23, lines 39-67).

Regarding claim 15, which depends on claim 10, Uppaluru discloses a web browser voice output —*audio queue*-- for replaying voice strings in the web page using a "reload" command—*repositioning of the audio queue* (col.10, lines 34-67, col.23, lines 53-67).

Regarding claim 16, which depends on claim 15, Uppaluru discloses a web browser voice output —*audio queue*-- for replaying voice strings in the web page using a "reload" command, which replays the page starting at the beginning (col.10, lines 34-67, col.23, lines 53-67). In other words if the page is half-way done and the user selects the reload command, then the voice output will start the reading of the web page starting over at the beginning —*loop back and repeat part of the audio queue.*

Regarding claim 17, which depends on claim 1, Uppaluru discloses that a web browser pauses after a voice statement until a specified input, such as voice input is made to an HVML form —*accepting input by verbal interaction in response to said prompting step*-- (col.8, lines 2-col.9, line 6, 9-40).

Regarding independent claim 18, Uppaluru discloses the use of a conventional browser, which is modified with appropriate voice information extensions using HVML (Hyper Voice Markup Language)—*mutimodal browser*-- for displaying and playing web pages, such as web forms—*navigating forms*. Using tags, a user can also supply input, such as spoken alphabet, and digit, keyword, proper names, and free-form voice information input into HVML forms on the browser, for the purpose of filling in these forms-- *navigating form fields (having variable content and form fields)*, and submitting to an agent for processing—*mutimodal browser for submission to an application*-- (col.6, lines 11-57, col.8, line 2-col.9, lines 6, 62-col.10, lines 23, 34-col.11, line 14).

Moreover, Uppaluru discloses prompting for the input of information into a web page, such as a entry, query, calendar forms using the conventional browser. The input originates from a mouse, microphone, etc.—*verbal or tactile* (col.8, line 2-col.9, line 6, col.12, lines 20-67).

In addition, Uppaluru discloses that a web browser pauses after a voice statement until a specified input, such as voice input is made to an HVML form fields —*accepting verbal responses from a user, and for entering those responses in said field* -- (col.8, lines 65-col.9, line 6, 9-40).

Further, Uppaluru discloses the browser prompting for the input of information into a web page, such as database entry, query forms, a calendar form (day, month, year information), business white pages form (company name, city, state code information), using the conventional browser, and input from mouse, microphone, etc.—*verbal or tactile* (col.8, line 2-col.9, line 6, col.10, lines 34-67, col.12, lines 6-67). Uppaluru fails to explicitly teach the *moving to another form field requiring user provided input either after a current form field has been filled in by the user or the user selects by verbal or tactile interaction another form field.* However, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have moved from one field to another, because Uppaluru teaches above the filling in of forms by providing requested user input, which provides the benefit of supplying information necessary to quickly, and smoothly retrieve web pages from the web server using voice and/or visual input.

Further, Uppaluru teaches the inputting of a company's partial information, such as company name, city, state code information, into the voice web query forms, and retrieving information from a database over the Internet, such as company's complete information using response pages, which are presented as a result of the partial submission of information (col. 10, lines 34-col.11, line 14, col.12, lines 11-67). In other words, once the form is filled in it is submitted to the server and the complete information is retrieved and sent within a presentation page. Uppaluru fails to explicitly teach the *using a command to submit the form after the user has supplied input for all required fields*. However, Lemay teaches a submit button for submitting a form (pages 116-117, fig.6.3)-- *using a command to submit the form*. It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine Uppaluru, and Lemay, because Uppaluru teaches above the filling in of forms by providing

requested user input, which provides the benefit of supplying information necessary to quickly, and smoothly retrieve web pages from the web server using the submit button, and voice and/or visual input.

Furthermore, Uppaluru fails to explicitly teach the *wherein said multi-modal browser continues to prompt the user until the form is completed.* However, Lemay teaches an error function for displaying an error message(s) whenever a criteria for filling out a form field is not met, and focusing on the form field so that the proper information is input into the form fields (pages 134-137, fig.6.6). In other words, an error for the field continues to be presented until the appropriate criteria is met-- *browser continues to prompt the user until the form is completed.* It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine Uppaluru, and Lemay, because Lemay teaches enabling the user to receive immediate feedback without waiting on the server (page 132, parag. 1-3), which provides the benefit of to quickly informing the user, and saving time needed to fill out the voice form.

Regarding claims 19, which depends on claim 18, Uppaluru discloses a "PAUSE TIMEOUT" tag which allows the browser to pause until the user makes an input, such as a voice input, into HVML pages, such as the voice form, or a set time period elapses—*timer which functions in conjunction with said mechanism for moving, for determining if a user has made a selection by a verbal response* (col.24, lines 56-67, col.9, lines 1-7, col.10, lines 34-54).

Claim 20 is directed towards a computer-readable medium for performing the steps found in claim 1, and therefore is similarly rejected.

Regarding claim 21, which depends on claim 21, Uppaluru discloses that a web browser pauses after a voice statement until a specified input, such as voice input is made to an HVML form fields —*accepting input by verbal interaction in response to said prompting step* (col.8, lines 2-col.9, line 6, 9-40, col.12, lines 20-67).

9. Claim 5 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Uppaluru, in view of Lemay, and further in view of Goldhor (Pat. # 5,101,375, 3/31/1992).

Regarding claim 5, which depends on claim 3, Uppaluru discloses the use of a conventional browser, which is modified with appropriate voice information extensions using HVML (Hyper Voice Markup Language)—*mutimodal browser*-- for displaying and playing web pages, such as web forms. Using tags, a user can also supply input, such as spoken alphabet, and digit, keyword, proper names, and free-form voice information input into HVML forms for filling in these forms (col.6, lines 53-57, col.8, line 2-col.9, line 6, col.10, line 34-col.11, line 14). Uppaluru fails to explicitly teach *typing into the form fields words responsively spoken by the user*. However, Goldhor teaches a speaker inserting words into spaces of a report form (col.1, lines 26-67, col.3, lines 4-67, fig.1-2). It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine Uppaluru, and Goldhor, because Goldhor teaches providing the benefit of having much more details, using the speech system, than ordinary forms (col.4, lines 1-21).

Response to Arguments

10. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1, 3-21 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection. The Applicants indicate that the newly amended claims are not obvious over Uppaluru (pages 10-11). The Applicants are directed towards the newly added reference introduces in light of the amendment.

Conclusion

11. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

I. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Cesar B. Paula whose telephone number is (571) 272-4128. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday from 8:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. (EST).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Stephen Hong, can be reached on (571) 272-4124. However, in such a case, please allow at least one business day.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, go to http://portal.uspto.gov/external/portal/pair. Should you have any questions about access to the Private PAIR system, please contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866 217-9197 (toll-free).

Any response to this Action should be mailed to:
Commissioner for Patents
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450
Or faxed to:

- **(703) 703-872-9306, {(571)-273-8300 as of July 15, 2005}** (for **all** Formal communications intended for entry)

Cesar B Paula

CESAR PAULA
PRIMARY EXAMINER

7/6/05